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Rabotnichesko Delo.

BOOST HIGHER WORK PRODUCTIVITY

URGES ENTERPRISES MAKE FULL USE OF INTERNAL RESOURCES -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 30 Nov 50

The Five-Year Plan is generally being fulfilled with considerable success. During 1949, 373 industrial projects costing a total of 11 billion leva have been completed for operation. The technical equipment of enterprises has improved considerably, new efficiency and shock work methods have been widely introduced under the sponsorship of the Communist Party and the government, and work productivity has risen by 11 percent as compared to 1948.

However, great internal reserves remain unexploited by Bulgarian industry. Their efficient utilization must be promoted by economic leaders and by party and trade union organizations within the enterprises.

The most important of these resources is labor productivity. Its fuller utilization can be achieved by using production facilities to greater capacity and by introducing new, advanced work methods.

Possibilities of increasing production capacity arise from two factors: poor maintenance of machinery and the low qualifications of the workers. Because of these factors, the machines on hand are utilized to only a limited extent. The inspection campaign of the State Control Commission conducted during April and May 1950 revealed that many spinning and weaving mills used only 14.4 percent of their spindles during the first quarter of the year, whereas looms were utilized to 21 percent of their planned production capacity. The prompt and correct overhaul of machinery, its proper maintenance, and the improvement of workers' professional qualifications are the main measures required to overcome the inadequate utilization of machinery. The example of the foremen of the Slavyanka factory, who pledged themselves to complete a prompt overhaul of machines to reduce work breakdowns to a minimum, should be followed throughout the country.

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Enterprises should establish instruction courses for new and unskilled workers. During 1949, about 15 percent of the workers in the Dimitur Blagoev Textile Mill failed to fulfill their quotas. However, after the introduction of proper measures to advance their qualifications and after the improvement of living conditions, in August only 4 percent of the workers failed to meet their quotas, and the enterprise was able to exceed the plan for the first 6 months of the year by 12 percent.

The introduction of Soviet work methods should further increase the utilization of internal resources. The most effective of these methods are the simultaneous operation of several machines, the high-speed method of metal cutting, the multistope and cyclical work methods in mining, etc. The coal industry has been one of the first to benefit from the introduction of Soviet methods. The personal instruction given by Soviet Stakhanovite Boriskin has enabled a number of foremen in the Georgi Dimitrov Mine to fulfill five to seven norms in one shift. The multistope brigades have increased productivity two to three times, whereas operations on wide faces have increased productivity by 20 persent

Competitive work is another important element in increasing labor productivity. The women workers of the textile industry have received many valuable suggestions from Soviet Stakhanovite Shtirova, and as a result many of them have volunteered to work on 12 machines simultaneously. Unfortunately, the general adoption of Shtirova's methods has been handicapped by the negligence of the management.

The methods of Soviet Engineer F. Koval'ov should also find general acceptance. The basis of his method is the careful analysis of operations of individual shock workers, and the general emulation of their top performances.

Internal resources may also be increased by the thrifty use of raw materials, the reduction of waste and the improvement of quality standards. By applying these procedures in their struggle to fulfill and exceed the plan, many enterprises have succeeded in reducing the cost of production. For the first 6 months of 1950, the Vasil Kolarov Cement Plant has improved its production standards by 40 percent and saved about 33 million leva. Two efficiency experts of the Podkova (Horseshoe) factory have constructed a machine for reprocessing waste. By adapting their method, the enterprise saved an additional 12 million leva yearly.

On the other hand, some enterprises waste defective products. Within 5 months the Georgi Dimitrov Textile Mill classified 80,000 meters of defective fabrics as waste. The 9 Septemvri Shoe Factory has produced footwear of such miserable quality that it caused the greatest dissatisfaction among consumers.

Work space also should be utilized to the greatest possible advantage before proceeding to the construction of any new projects. In the Kliment Voroshilov Electronic Equipment Plant, the machines are scattered over a large area and are working on one shift only. Serious thought should be given to the coordination of various enterprises to use their production space and capacities to the fullest extent.

Party organizations must take a strong hand in the release of all unused internal resources throughout the country's industrial enterprises. Every worker should be aware of and report the inadequate use of machines and working space and make suggestions for the correction of these shortcomings, we well as for the improvement of work methods and the adoption of strict economy. -- V. Yulzari

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APPLY FOR WORK IN DIMITROVGRAD -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 28 Nov 50

The management of the Stalin Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant in Dimitrovgrad is receiving applications from every part of the country and from people in every walk of life who wish to enroll for work. Members of the armed forces also send in applications, saying that they will be ready to enroll immediately after the conclusion of their service period. Thus, the appeal of the party and the government for national cooperation on the project has met with full success.

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